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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

HONOURABLE T. A. CRERAR, MINISTER

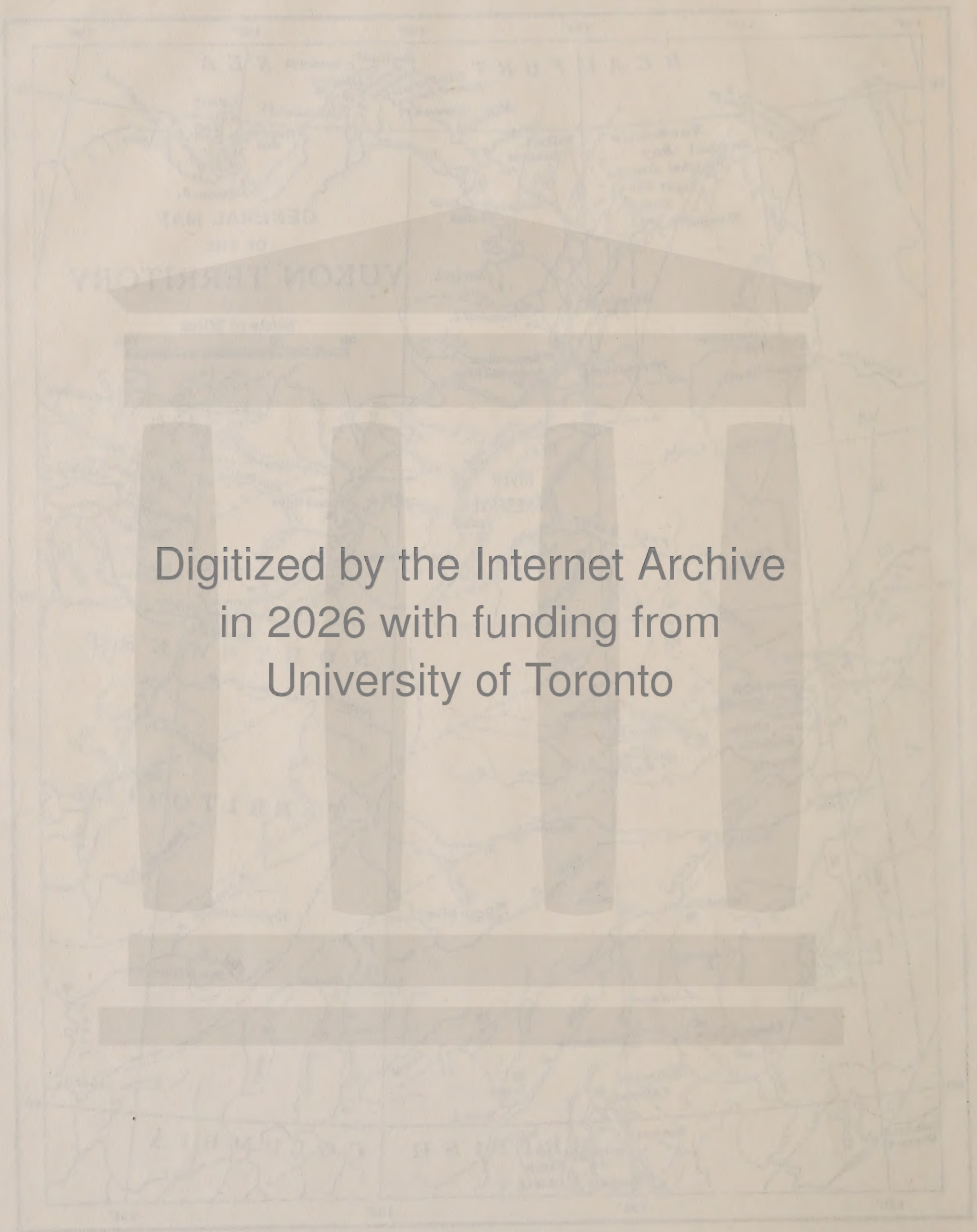
CHARLES CAMSELL, DEPUTY MINISTER

MAY 30 1938

THE YUKON TERRITORY

ISSUED BY THE
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
ROY A. GIBSON, Director
OTTAWA
[1938]

GENERAL MAP
OF THE
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale of Miles
50 0 100
BEAUFORT SEA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
PEEL RIVER PRESERVE
Arctic Circle
DAWSON
Fortymile
Sixtymile
Eagle
Hunker
Bonanza
Paris
Granville
Stewart
Mayo
Keno
Wernecke
Carmacks
Selkirk
Kirkman Creek
Ross River
Pelly R.
Macmillan R.
Stewart R.
Hess R.
McQuesten R.
Klondike R.
Hart R.
Blackstone R.
Ogilvie R.
Peel River
Snake R.
Bonnet Plume R.
Arctic Red R.
Arctic Red River
Pt. Separation
Aklavik
Old Crow
Rampart House
Porcupine River
McPherson
Campbell L.
Stidgi L.
Kittigazuit
Eskimo Lakes
Shingle Pt.
Tent I.
Kay Pt.
Ellice I.
Pitt I.
Herschel I.
Herschel
Garry I.
Pullen I.
Richards I.
Nuvorak Pt.
Maitland Pt.
C. Parry
C. Lyon
Pearce Point
Darnley B.
Franklin Bay
Liverpool B.
Baillie Is.
Baillie
C. Bathurst
C. Dalhousie
Russell Inlet
Demarcation Pt.
Demarcation B.
Clarence
Mackenzie Bay
Mackenzie R.
Good Hope
Sans Sault Rapid
Ramparts R.
Carcajou R.
Norman
Fort Wrigley
Bear R.
Site of Fort Franklin
Great Bear L.
Keith Arm
Ekka I.
Smith Arm
Deerpass B.
Mackenzie Mts.
Hare Indian R.
Tohaneie R.
Colville L.
Lac des Bois
Keele R.
Twitya R.
Dahadinni R.
Wrigley
Nahanni R.
S. Nahanni R.
Virginia Falls
Flat R.
Mac Millan R.
Site of Fort Frances
Frances L.
Frances R.
Hyland R.
Cool R.
Liard R.
Beaver R.
Liard
Watson L.
Rose R.
Lewes R.
Carcross
Whitehorse
Champagne
L. Laberge
Teslin R.
Teslin
Teslin L.
Russell L.
Aishihik L.
Kluane L.
Burwash Landing
Kluane R.
Donjek R.
White R.
Alsek R.
Fakutat B.
Ocean C.
Bennett
Tagish L.
Atlin
Atlin L.
Skagway
Yukon R.
Porcupine R.
Old Crow R.
Firth R.
Shingle Pt.
Misting R.
Aishihik R.
Takhini R.
Kusawa L.
Tagish R.
Dease R.
Dease L.
Stikine R.
Thutade L.
Finlay R.
Parsnip R.
Peace R.
Peace River
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Fort Nelson
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Providence
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith
Hay River
Yellowknife
Great Slave L.
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Athabasca L.
Lake Athabasca
Lake Claire
Lake Athabasca
Lake Claire
Lake Athabasca
Lake Claire



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YUKON TERRITORY

GOVERNMENT

The Yukon was created a separate Territory in June, 1898, by Act of Parliament (The Yukon Act). By amending legislation (Chapter 215 Revised Statutes of Canada 1927) provision is made for a local government composed of a Chief Executive, styled Commissioner (since classified Controller), also an Elective Legislative Council of three members with a three year tenure of office. The Controller administers the Government of the Territory under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The Controller in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with the imposition of local taxes, sale of liquor, preservation of game, establishment of territorial offices, maintenance of prisons and municipal institutions, issue of licences, incorporation of companies, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, administration of justice, and generally all matters of a local and private nature in the Territory.

ADMINISTRATION

The Territory is divided into three electoral districts, namely, Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse. These are also mining districts with a Mining Recorder in each. The Public Administrator is located in Dawson.

The Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources is responsible for business arising from the general administration of the Territory under the Yukon Act and Ordinances passed by the Territorial Council; for the disposal of lands under the Dominion Lands Act; for the administration of the Yukon Placer and Quartz Mining Acts; and for the collection of revenue. The Controller, Yukon Territory, is stationed in Dawson and represents all Dominion Departments having interests in Yukon Territory. He is also head of the territorial or local administration, ex-officio Mayor of Dawson, and Registrar of Land Titles for Yukon Territory.

The enforcement of law and order in Yukon Territory is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and detachments have been established at Dawson and other strategic points throughout the Territory. The Superintendent Commanding is Sheriff of the Territory and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The Superior Court of Record is the Territorial Court over which a single judge presides. The Court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction and the Court of Appeal for British Columbia is the Court of Appeal for Yukon Territory.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Yukon Territory has an area of 207,076 square miles or 5·6 per cent of the total area of Canada. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories; on the south by British Columbia and the United States territory of Alaska, and on the west by Alaska (longitude 141° West).

POPULATION

According to the official census of 1931, the population of Yukon Territory totalled 4,230, classified as follows: white inhabitants 2,730, Indians and Eskimos 1,500.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Yukon is a country of large scale physical features. Its mountains and rivers are particularly impressive. In the St. Elias Range to the southwest there are twenty peaks ranging from over 11,000 to nearly 20,000 feet in elevation. One of these, Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, is the highest mountain peak in Canada. It was scaled in 1925.

The main Rocky Mountain Range occupies nearly all of the southeast part of the Territory and several peaks there reach elevations of nearly 9,000 feet. Offshoots of this range, known under several names, spread far northwesterly, and in them many of the tributary rivers of the Yukon—the Pelly, the Stewart, the Klondike and others—have their sources. North of the Arctic circle, between Porcupine River and the sea, are the Richardson Mountains.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Yukon's rivers may be had from the knowledge that the Pelly, for instance, a tributary of the Yukon lying wholly within the territory, is 330 miles in length and drains an area of 2,300 square miles. It, in turn, has a tributary, the Macmillan, 200 miles in length. Kluane Lake, the largest lake wholly within the territory, is 184 square miles in extent.

CLIMATE

The climate of Yukon Territory is characterized by extremes in temperature and a very moderate precipitation. There is no more delightful climate than prevails from May to October. The continuous daylight during the period from the middle of May to the first week in August, although anticipated, is a source of delight and wonder to the visitor. While the winters are long and cold, the low temperatures are borne with less discomfort than in other parts of the North owing to the absence of high winds and the dryness of the atmosphere.

The climate is healthful at all seasons of the year as evidenced by the robust type of children seen in all parts of the Territory. The variation in the range of temperature is from 125 to 160 degrees or an average of 142 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded at the Dawson Meteorological Station is 92 degrees above and the minimum 68 degrees below zero. The average precipitation is 12·8 inches per year, the greatest precipitation on record being 17·9 and the least 9·3 inches.

There are a large number of optical atmospheric phenomena which arrest the attention of observers on account of their beauty, such as the aurora borealis which presents itself in varied and magnificent forms; solar and lunar halos; parhelia and parselenæ displaying brilliant and wonderful prismatic colours; solar and lunar coronæ; rainbows, and colourations of the sky.

AGRICULTURE

Wheat, oats and barley are grown in several localities as far north as Dawson, and hay and vegetables in many of the valleys. The soil of much of the valley land is very fertile and growth of vegetation is rapid. There are a few small dairy farms, and hogs and poultry are raised successfully.

It is in small gardens that the Yukon excels. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, and many other garden products are raised in abundance. Strawberries and the small bush berries yield exceedingly well.

The Yukon is a land of flowers. They grow wild everywhere and in great profusion. Cultivated varieties give a most pleasing response.

TRANSPORTATION

Yukon River is navigable from Whitehorse to Bering Sea, a distance of over 2,000 miles. A regular transportation service is maintained for about five months in the year to settlements and trading posts on the main river and its tributaries, Stewart, Pelly, and Teslin Rivers.

The railway of the White Pass and Yukon Route extends from tidewater at Skagway, Alaska, where connection is made with ocean-going vessels, to Whitehorse, 110 miles distant, the head of steamboat navigation on Yukon River. A daily service is provided during the summer season between Skagway and Whitehorse, and a service twice a week at other times of the year. During the season of navigation, the White Pass and Yukon Route operates steamboats on Yukon River between Whitehorse and Dawson and lower river points, making connection with the Alaska Railroad at Nenana on Tanana River in Alaska. Steamers also ply the waters of Stewart River, in Yukon Territory, giving a service to Mayo and the silver camps of that district.

A system of trunk highways radiates from Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse to the placer and lode mining areas. These roads are suitable for truck and passenger car traffic. During the winter the main highways are kept open for truck traffic, and sled roads are used to connect with the outlying points.

Aerial Transportation.—Public landing fields have been constructed at Carcross, Whitehorse, Carmacks, Selkirk, Mayo, McQuesten, and Dawson, and a privately owned field has been built at Burwash Landing. Two aerial transportation companies operate planes throughout the year, and a regular weekly service is maintained between Carcross and Whitehorse on the railway and interior points in Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia. A regular plane service between Juneau, Alaska, and Fairbanks, Alaska, passes through Whitehorse and Burwash Landing, Yukon Territory, making regular stops at Whitehorse. There is also a regular weekly plane service between Edmonton, Alberta, and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

COMMUNICATION

The Dominion Government telegraph system was extended in 1899 from Ashcroft via Telegraph Creek and Atlin in British Columbia to Whitehorse, thence along Yukon River through Dawson to the International Boundary where the line connects with the United States telegraph line to Eagle, Alaska. The Northwest Territories and Yukon radio system connects Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse with Edmonton, Alberta.

Mail Service.—Mails are conveyed to Yukon Territory by the Pacific Coast Steamship Service to Skagway, Alaska, and thence by the White Pass and Yukon Route to Dawson and other interior points. During the winter a limited service is furnished by truck or tractor to points beyond the railway terminus at Whitehorse. A weekly air mail service is furnished from Edmonton, Alberta, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and also from Whitehorse to Mayo and Dawson.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

Placer mining operations are carried on most extensively in what is known as the Klondike and Indian River districts. Other placer mining districts are the Upper Sixtymile, Stewart River, Kluane Lake, and Squaw Creek. Gold is recovered by dredging, hydraulicking, or by sinking and drifting and sluicing the pay gravels hoisted to the surface.

Large scale operations are being conducted by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited, in the Klondike and Indian River districts. These comprise stripping over-burden, thawing gold-bearing gravels, dredging, and development of hydro-electric power. Hydraulicking higher-level gravels has been halted until creek valleys have been dredged.

Silver-lead ores are being mined in the Mayo District on Galena Hill by the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited. A 250-ton ball mill is operated, and the concentrates, as well as rich ore, are sacked and transported by truck and tractor to Mayo for shipment by river steamer to Whitehorse, thence by rail to Skagway, Alaska, and from there by ocean steamer and rail to the smelter. Rich silver-lead ores are obtained in other parts of this district by individual miners and are shipped to outside smelters.

Coal deposits are worked near Carmacks on Yukon River and on Coal Creek and Rock Creek, tributaries of Klondike River, approximately twenty miles from Dawson.

Copper deposits have been worked at Whitehorse, and gold lode deposits have been found in several parts of the Territory. The most promising ore is found in the Mount Freegold district, about forty-miles from Carmacks. Active development work is in progress on several properties there.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINING LAWS

Any person eighteen years of age or over has the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine upon any lands in Yukon Territory, whether vested in the Crown or otherwise, for the minerals defined in the Yukon Placer Mining Act and the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, with certain reservations set out in the said Acts.

No person shall enter for mining purposes or shall mine upon lands owned or lawfully occupied by another until adequate security has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder for any loss or damage which may be thereby caused.

Where claims are being located which are situated more than one hundred miles from the Mining Recorder's Office, the locators, not less than five in number, are authorized to meet and appoint one of their number an emergency recorder, who shall as soon as possible deliver the applications and fees received to the Mining Recorder for the district.

If two or more persons own a claim each such person shall contribute, proportionately to his interest, to the work required to be done thereon, and when proven to the Controller that he has not done so his interest may be vested in the other co-owners.

The survey of a claim made by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor shall be accepted as defining absolutely the boundaries of the claim surveyed, provided the survey is approved by the proper authority and remains unprotested during the period of advertisement.

A person about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip may secure from the Mining Recorder written permission to record at his own risk a claim within six months.

A legal post must stand four feet above the ground, squared or faced for the upper eighteen inches and measuring four inches across the faced portion. The post must be firmly fixed in the ground.

Priority of location shall be deemed to convey priority of right. Certain disputes may be heard and determined by a board of arbitrators.

PLACER MINING

Creek means any natural watercourse having an average width of less than one hundred and fifty feet between its banks.

Creek claims shall not exceed five hundred feet in length measured along the base line or general direction of the creek, by one thousand feet on each side of the base line. Other claims shall not exceed five hundred feet in length by one thousand feet in depth. Claims shall be as nearly as possible rectangular in form and shall be marked by two legal posts, one at each end of the claim, numbered "1" and "2", respectively. Location posts of creek claims shall be placed on the base line and of all other claims parallel to the base line, and on the side of the claim nearest the creek or river towards which it fronts.

A discoverer shall be entitled to a claim 1,500 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers two claims, each 1,250 feet in length.

The boundaries of any claim may be enlarged to the size of a claim allowed by the Act, if the enlargement does not interfere with the rights of other persons or terms of any agreement with the Crown.

An application for a claim must be filed with the Mining Recorder within ten days after being located if within ten miles of Recorder's Office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. A claim may be located on Sunday or any public holiday.

Any person having recorded a claim shall not have the right to locate another claim in the valley or basin of the same creek within sixty days of locating first claim.

Title.—Any person, having complied with the provisions of the Act with respect to locating and recording a claim, shall be entitled to a grant for one year and shall have the absolute right of renewal from year to year thereafter, provided during each year he does or causes to be done $200 worth of work on the claim, files with the Mining Recorder within fourteen days after the expiration of the claim an affidavit showing a detailed statement of the work, and pays the required renewal fee.

Grouping.—Under certain conditions claims may be grouped and the work required to be performed to entitle the owner or owners to renewals of the several claims grouped may be performed on any one or more of the claims in the grouping. If the claims grouped are owned by more than one person a partnership agreement creating a joint and several liability on the part of all the owners for the joint working of the claims shall be executed and filed with the Mining Recorder. Grants of claims grouped or owned by one person may be made renewable on the same date.

Taxes and Fees.—Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of all gold shipped from Yukon Territory shall be paid to the Controller.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

For grant to a claim for one year	$10.00
For renewal of grant—	
If renewed within 14 days after expiry date	10.00
If after 14 days and within 3 months	30.00
If after 3 months and within 6 months	45.00
Recording an abandonment	2.00
Registration of any document	2.00
If it affects more than one claim:	
For each additional claim	1.00
Abstract of Title:	
For first entry	2.00
Each additional entry	.50
For copy of document:	
Up to 200 words	2.50
For each additional 100 words	.50
For grant of water:	
For 50 inches or less	10.00
For 50 to 200 inches	25.00
For 200 to 1,000 inches	50.00
For each additional 1,000 inches or fraction thereof	50.00

QUARTZ MINING

Subject to the boundaries of other claims in good standing at the time of its location, a mining claim shall be rectangular in shape and shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in width.

Every claim shall be marked on the ground by two legal posts, one at each extremity of the location line, numbered "1" and "2" respectively. On the side of No. 1 post facing No. 2 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, a letter indicating the direction to No. 2 post, the number of feet to the right or left of the location line, the date of location, and the name of the locator. On No. 2 post on the side facing No. 1 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, the date of location, and the name of the locator.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's office; one day additional shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

Adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number may be grouped, the necessary representation work for each claim may then be performed on any one or more of the claims in the group.

Every application for a full claim shall be made on Form "A", and for a fractional claim on Form "A-1".

No person is entitled to locate more than one claim in the same mining district within twenty days.

The timber on a mineral claim is reserved until the Mining Recorder certifies that the same is required for use in mining operations on the claim. The Controller, however, may issue a permit to holders of other claims to remove the timber for use in their mining operations where other timber is not readily available.

Title.—Any person, having complied with the provisions of the Regulations with regard to locating and recording a claim, shall be entitled to hold it for one year from the date of the record and thereafter from year to year, provided during each year he does or causes to be done work on the claim to the value of $100, and shall, within fourteen days after the expiration of the year, satisfy the Mining Recorder that the work has been done, and pay the certificate of work fee. One hundred dollars may be paid in lieu of assessment work. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, obtain a lease for a term of twenty-one years, with the right of renewal for further terms of twenty-one years. Claims located prior to July 7, 1917, may, upon the fulfilling of similar requirements, be Crown granted.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

Recording every claim	$10.00
For a substitutional record	10.00
Application for a lease	10.00
Recording every Certificate of Work	5.00
For a Certificate of Improvements	5.00
For a Certificate of Partnership	5.00
Recording any document	2.50
If document affects more than one claim, for each additional claim	1.00
For granting period of six months within which to record	4.00
For an abstract of the records of a claim:	
For the first entry	4.00
For each additional entry	.50
For copy of documents up to 300 words	4.00
For each additional 100 words	.30
For recording a power of attorney to stake:	
For one person	4.00
For two persons	8.00
Royalty collected on profit basis.	

MISCELLANEOUS

Dredging.—A lease may be issued for a period of fifteen years for a continuous stretch of river not exceeding ten miles in length giving the exclusive right to dredge for gold, silver, and platinum. The lessee must have at least one dredge in operation on the leasehold within three years.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—A lease may be issued for a period of twenty-one years for an area not to exceed 1,920 acres giving the right to the petroleum and natural gas on the area leased. A rental is charged of 50 cents per acre for the first year and $1 per acre for each subsequent year.

GAME REGULATIONS

The Peel River Preserve extending from Yukon Territory into the Northwest Territories with a total area of 7,300 square miles was created to provide exclusive hunting grounds for the Indian population.

Hunting and Trapping Licences.—For the purpose of the game regulations, the term "Resident" means any British subject who has resided not less than two years in the Territory, or any person not a British subject who has resided in the Territory not less than three years, with the intention of making his permanent home therein.

Three classes of licences are available to non-residents, namely:—

(1) A big game hunter's licence, fee $75 for British subject, $100 for person not a British subject.
(2) A trapper's licence, fee $250 for a British subject, $300 for a person not a British subject.
(3) Licence for game birds only, $5.

A general game hunter's licence is issued to residents, fee $1, which permits hunting and trapping during open seasons as defined in Game Act.

Additional Information For Non-residents

Moose, deer, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat.—Open season, August 1 to February 28. Bag limit—One moose, two deer, two caribou, one mountain sheep and one mountain goat on licence permit of $75 or $100; may kill in addition to above upon payment of $25 for each animal, one moose, two deer, two caribou, one mountain sheep and one mountain goat. No female animal shall be killed at any time, and no moose or caribou under the age of one year.

Bear.—No closed season. No bag limit.

Buffalo or bison.—Season closed.

Game birds.—Ducks, wild geese and snipe—Open season August 15 to December 15. Grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, pheasant and prairie chicken—Open season September 1 to March 15.

LANDS AND TIMBER

Lands in Yukon Territory, other than coal lands, are disposed of either by sale or lease, under regulations approved by Order in Council. Application to the Controller may be filed with the Mining Recorder of any district, or his Agent. Permits may be secured for grazing or for cutting hay.

All of Yukon Territory south of Porcupine River may be classed as forested country, the Arctic treeless zone commencing north of the Porcupine watershed. The principal trees are white spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, balsam poplar, aspen poplar, and white birch. Under the Timber Regulations fixed dues are charged on timber cut for other than mining purposes or for use in the erection of churches, parsonages, and school houses, for road use, or by a bona fide settler to be used on his own land.

WATER POWER

The streams in Yukon Territory offer great possibilities for the development of hydro-electric power, which in turn is linked closely with the mining development of the Territory. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited, owns and operates a hydro-electric plant on the North Fork of Klondike River about twenty-six miles above Dawson. Water is diverted from the North Fork and conveyed by a ditch six miles long to a point on the hillside facing the main valley of Klondike River where an effective head of 280 feet is obtained. The supply of water in the North Fork Branch is augmented by a diversion from the South Fork Branch through a ditch sixteen and a quarter miles in length. This makes possible a sufficient supply for power purposes throughout the year.

SURVEYS

Topographical maps may be obtained on application to the Surveys and Engineering Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Geological maps of the mineral areas are obtainable upon application to the Mines and Geology Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, or from the Controller at Dawson.

POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS

The points of departure for the Yukon are Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia, and Seattle in the State of Washington. Commodious, modernly appointed steamers of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Canadian National Steamship Company, and American-owned vessels from Seattle give a frequent service, following the "Inside Passage" for about one thousand miles along the Coast of British Columbia and Alaska to Skagway, Alaska. Calls may be made at Alert Bay and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and Ketchikan, Wrangel and Juneau in Alaska, while en route. From Skagway, Alaska, the White Pass and Yukon Railway, takes the visitor up the steep, canyon-like gulch that leads to White Pass, through that mountain gateway, and on into Yukon Territory.

Carcross, situated at the foot of beautiful Lake Bennett, is the first town reached on entering Yukon Territory. The town has an airplane landing field, a suitable water area for a seaplane base, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment, an Anglican church, and a day school. Two miles distant from the town is the Chootla Indian Residential School. Connection may be made at this point, during summer months, with a steamer that operates on Tagish Lake and Taku Arm, taking one to Atlin, headquarters of the gold mining district of northern British Columbia.

Whitehorse is the terminus of the railway and the head of navigation on Yukon River. It has a licensed airport, good hotels, a bank, weekly paper, and other modern institutions. The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for Southern Yukon are located here. The famous Whitehorse Rapids and Miles Canyon are points of scenic and historical interest which can be reached by motor road from Whitehorse.

Carmacks is a trading post and Indian village on the left bank of Yukon River about halfway to Dawson. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has a detchment at this point and the famous Five Finger Rapids are a short distance below Carmacks.

Selkirk is another trading post and Indian village. The post is situated on the Yukon where Pelly River enters from the east. It is 178 miles from Dawson and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment is located here.

Stewart River is a trading centre with a post and hotel, and is situated where Stewart River joins the Yukon. Connection is made here with steamers operating on Stewart River and serving points in the Mayo mining area.

Dawson, administrative centre of Yukon Territory, is situated on the right bank of Yukon River, north of the mouth of Klondike River. It is a distributing point for the Klondike goldfields and it has a population of a little under 1,000. Besides the Dominion Government administrative buildings, Dawson contains the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks, telegraph and radio stations, high, public and separate schools, St. Mary's hospital, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, two theatres equipped for talking pictures, electric light, telephone, and water system, well constructed stores, comfortable hotels, and substantial private residences. A system of roads radiate from Dawson to the placer creeks of the Klondike District; a ferry provides a means of crossing Yukon River to West Dawson; and a truck and tractor road extends to the Alaskan boundary and beyond to dredge camps on Upper Fortymile River in Alaska. Twelve miles from Dawson, in the Klondike River valley, is located an excellent landing field for airplanes.

Mayo Landing, situated on the right bank of Stewart River 180 miles from Yukon River, is the commercial headquarters of the Mayo Mining District. It has a Mining Recorder's Office, detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, bank, schools, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a radio station, and several well stocked stores. A truck and tractor road extends to the silver mines on Galena and Keno Hills.

Keno City is situated at the foot of Keno Hill on Government road. A Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment and a Territorial Assay Office are located at this point.

Fortymile is a small placer mining settlement forty-seven miles below Dawson on the left bank of Yukon River and at the mouth of Fortymile River.

Old Crow is a fur trading centre and Indian village on the right bank of Porcupine River at Old Crow River. It contains a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment.

Ross River is a fur trading post and Indian village, about two hundred miles up Pelly River.

Champagne Landing is a fur trading post and Indian village sixty-four miles from Whitehorse on the road to Kluane Lake. The post includes a radio station and private landing field for Pacific Alaska Airways.

Teslin consists of a fur trading post, Indian village and Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment on the right bank of Teslin Lake.

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